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THE SUN, New York city.

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Local, News-The City and Suburban News Rureau of the Usigns Priss and New York Association is at 21 to 39 Ann atreet. All information and ments for public use instantly disseminated press of the whole country.

The Vitality of Humbug.

A young man named HARGROVE was elected President of the Theosophical Society on Sunday by a convention at Madison Square Garden composed of more than three hundred delegates. The size of the meeting and the prominence the newspapers have given to the reports of its proceedings might lead people to imagine that they were of importance, and that the movement now headed by this young fellow is of serious

consequence. The truth is that there is nothing in Theosophy except as a curiosity. Of course, there is really no such thing as Theosophy. It is only a word. There can be no such thing as human wisdom concerning the divine. Theosophy, moreover, is a very small curiosity both in itself and according to the standard of measurement which is fixed by even the most extravagant popular imagination. All told, the last census gave the number of Theosophists in the United States at only twenty-five hundred, and it is not probable that they have increased since 1890. It is more likely that there are fewer of them, for little as the interest in the movement was then, it has been dying out ever since Mme. BLAVATSKY's death at London in 1891. She had been exposed completely as a charlatan long before. The osophy had been proved to be mere trickery and false pretence. The only wisdom about it is the wisdom of the serpent. It is based on pure jugglery. Mme. BLAVATSKY herself used to laugh at the stupidity of her dupes, for she was a clever woman who had a spice of humor in her composition. Their gullibility amused her, and she seems to have found special enjoyment in putting it

to extreme tests. The whole device of the so-called Theoso phy was contrived by this wicked old woman for the purpose of playing with the voracious tredulity of her round-eyed following of 'muffs," as she used to call OLCOTT and the rest of the scatter-brained tribe. It must have been grent fun for her to see how seriously they took it all. Dr. Hongson, of the London Psychical Society, went to India and demonstrated that the whole business was a "fake," but she was not angry with him. She admired him as not a fool. She was not at all afraid of him and his revelations, for the cynical old woman knew how much more greedy was the appetite for humbug than the ability to recognize incontrovertible evidence.

Now that Mme. BLAVATSKY herself has gone, there is nothing left of Theosophy that has even a curious interest for sensible people. It is no longer even amusing. It has the attraction which it obtained from her witch-like personality. It is not now the clever practical joke of a wity old Russian woman, but has become a serious belief with a few shallow and half-educated men and women. If they believed that the moon was made of green cheese their faith would be fully as Important as a contribution to religion as their Theosophy now is. Mme. BLAVATSKY's Theosophy was a clever humbug. In her living followers it is a mere manifestation of childishness carried to lunacy.

Some Facts About George Washing ton.

In two articles contributed to the Ladies' Home Journal Gen. A. W. GREELY has undertaken to rescue the personality of George WASHINGTON from the fast deepening mist of legend. No previous biographer has made so careful and candid a study of original documents, including especially the innumerable letters penned by the subject himself. The effect of Gen. GREELY's studies, while they reveal many things which have been mistakenly suppressed, is to enhance the respect and the affection with which the most illustrious American is regarded by his countrymen.

The aim of these researches is frankly avowed to be to depict Washington as a son, brother, guardian, neighbor, slave master, and citizen, rather than in the aspect of soldier and statesman. The necessity for such a portraiture is demonstrated by the fact that when American youths are questioned as to their reintive interest in Napoleon and Washington, many are apt to prefer the former, on the ground that the latter, as he is described by his biographers, is, although great and good, devoid of the minor human defects that would throw into relief his virile and estimable traits. Rightly to appreciate Washington, it is indispensable to mark how he advanced from the environment of the first half of the eighteenth century toward the higher standards of the present age. In a word, as we ultimately know him, he is a product, not of birth or accident, but of growth.

To lose sight of Washington's early en vironment is to overlook the force of character which enabled him to become a great and good man in spite of it. Gen. GREELY recalls all that is meant by the fact that his youth and early manhood were passed in tidewater Virginia, the population of which had for its substrata the debasing labor systems of indentured white servants and African slaves. At the other extreme of colonial society was the ruling aristocracy. composed of royal officials, formalistic clergymen, and planters possessed of great estates. Washington was born midway between these extremes-higher than Par-RICK HENRY, much lower than the RAN policies and the Lees. While his progenitors did not rank among the great land owners, they were not poor whites; they might be classed among the minor gentry It was by marriage that Washington be came what was for eighteenth century Virginia a plutecrat.

From his boyhood WASHINGTON was fond of women, but every authentic letter of his shows that he placed them on the highest plane. He was barely seventeen when he first suffered the pangs of unrequited love; he was but nineteen when he courted Miss BETSEY FAURTLEROY and was rejected by her; the passion of his life came a little later, and wasin wired by a married woman, BALLY CARY, the wife of his friend, GEORGE WILLIAM FAIRFAX. The lady must have

rebuked him, yet his last letter to her was penned only four months before he became engaged to the Widow Custis, the richest woman in the colony. His marriage, which took place three months later, gave him absolute control of one-third of the Custis patrimony, and the remainder of the estate came into his hands as guardian. Wash-INOTON, in other words, was one of the very few Americans who have neither inherited nor made money, but who have married it.

At the time of his union to Mrs. Custis, WASHINGTON was an imposing example of physical manhood, but he was by no means ideally perfect even from this point of view. His feet were abnormally large; his face bore the disfiguring traces of small-pox, and his teeth were defective, owing apparently to a fondness for sweets. The lack of expression which was noticed in his face during the later part of his career was doubtless due to his false teeth. It is well known that he smiled rarely, but, when he did, his smile gave an uncommon beauty to his

countenance.

Drinking, gambling, and swearing were, as Gen. GREELY reminds us, the vices of eighteenth century Virginia, and the wonder is, not that WASHINGTON was sometimes chargeable with these vices, but that he to a large extent outgrew them. To the last he had wine on his table, yet, when in command of the Continental army, he applied a hundred lashes to every man found drunk, and in advising his nephew he says: Refrain from drink, which is a source of all evil and the ruin of half the workmen of this country." In the purchase of lottery tickets Washington indulged during the Revolutionary war, and as late as the arrangements made for the foundation of the city which bears his name. Gambling in general, however, he denounces in a letter to Busingon Washington, as "a vice productive of every possible iil." That LEE was rebuked with an oath at Monmouth is unquestionable, and a few other lapses of the kind may be found in Washington's early letters, but Gen. GREELY assures us that in his later writings it is very seldom that any stronger phrase than "would to Gop" drops from his pen. WASHINGTON was like many other men in

finding it difficult to live under the same roof with a mother-in-law. At one time he invited his wife's mother to make Mount Vernon her home, but in a subsequent letter, quoted by Gen. GREELY, he says: "I will never again have two women in my house, when I am there myself." His own mother, also, was a trial to him in more than one particular. It will be remembered that Washington would accept no salary for his services to his country during the Revolutionary war. His mother, however. insisted that the colony of Virginia should settle a pension upon her for her son's services, and it required WASHINGTON'S direct interposition to thwart the unseemly move. To make good the deficiencies in her current accounts, she continually drew on him, until he was obliged to counsel her to lease her estate and live with one of her children, adding that she might stay at Mount Vernon, provided she would dress for dinner.

If love of one's fellow men constitutes Christianity, Washington had it, but Gen. GREELY can find no evidence that he ever took communion in his own church, the Episcopal, or any other. He did not hesitate to travel on Sunday, and on that day made at least one contract. During four months that he spent in Philadelphia, in 1787, he attended church but six times: once at a Catholic mass; once at a Quaker meeting house; once with the Presbyterians, and thrice with the Episcopallans. Gen. GREELY vouches for the fact that in several thousand letters penned by Washington the name of JESUS CHRIST never appears, and it is absent from his last will. Nevertheless, in his farewell address we read: "Let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion." One word more. Washington was a slaveholder; yet he never exported but one slave, and by his will freed every one that belonged to him, providing at the same time for the helpless.

Gen. GREELY well says that such imperfections as should be brought to light in any honest biography of Washington are mainly ascribable to the influences of his environment, and that the man's life, viewed as a whole, inculcates the sovereign importance of will power and right aspirations to the development of the Individual. George Washington, if his life be inspected from end to end, has nothing to fear from the microscope.

Nebraska Silver Democrata.

The Convention of the "Free Silver Democrats" of Nebraska met last week The Convention of the Nebraska Democrats who do not believe in free silver meets this week. A man's views as to silver are a queer test of his Democracy; in Nebraska the test seems to be rigidly applied, at least by the gentlemen who imagine that the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is the linchpin of the universe. The Chairman asked "the Democratic State Convention" to come to order, and expressed his "gratiflcation at this splendid assembly of splendid representatives of true Democracy." Mr. W. D. OLDHAM, who was subsequently elected a delegate to the Chicago Convention, made a speech by request. "There is no doubt." he said, " about our getting into the Chicago Convention. The only question is whether we will admit the Chicago Convention to us. We will go down there full of the faith of our fathers and pitch our tents. If they come to us true to the great principles of our party, we will welcome them to our tents. If they come recreant to these principles, we will call THEMAN of South Carolina to bring his pitchfork and keep 'em allout." Having thus shown his zeal for regularity

and his sense of discipline, Mr. OLDHAM. frantically cheered by his hearers, proceeded to set before them this select exposition of the backsliding of the Nebraska Democrats who are not true to 16 to 1:

"Some of our brethren have been invelgled by the justs of the firsh pots of Egypt, but as their terms of office grow short they are beginning to see the error

Three years ago the nature's noblemen came here from the far western edge of our State, who had run barefooted till 30 years obl, and had to be lasseed to those them, and they were tryin' to act as Mugwump dudes and pronounce words in the New England fashion taught in the school of instruction of Ecculo Marris, Jiu Shikas, &c. They've quie that. Go into the bathroom and have the indige washed off your sens. I am a 10 to 1 Democrat, and I am from

Judge Rosinson quoted the affecting

lines: - Beefsteak when we're hungry. Whiskey when we're dry, Greentacks for our money And heaven when we die."

Mr. C. J. SMYTH made the placid assertion that "like the French revolutionists who desecrated Christian temples and set up a harlot, the traitors to true Democracy had dragged her from her temple, struck her down, and put in her place the golden calf." Mr. I. J. DUNN uttered these calm thoughts:

"I have gotten so far that I believe that a man who favors a single gold standard is not a good Democrat. When the Deciaration of Independence is declared a

proclamation against liberty, when JEFFEISON and JACKSON are reviled and BEREDICT ARROLD is a patriot. then will I declare the man a Democrat who seeks to

fasten on the people a system that is so under These extracts will serve to show the moderate and pacific tone of the Convention. The members were eager to boom for President the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, a member of the Ways and Means Committee in the Fifty-third Congress, once as thunder throated for a tariff for revenue only as he is now, and for all practical nurposes a Populist, and who continues to play Democrat. Mr. BRYAN waved the boom away. He did not wish to "arouse jealous-Perhaps he dreams of a combination of Democrats and Populists, and doesn't wish to be premature. An old friend of his appears in the platform :

"We are in favor of a constitutional amendment as therestor the collection of an income tax as a part of the Pederal revenue system."

Another chunk of chrysolite from this platform:

"Helleving that reperal laws should not be set askie by private contract, we favor such Congressional legislation as will, without interfering with valid entracts already in existence, prohibit for the future the making of agreements for the payment of any specific kind of legal tender money."

Mr. BRYAN "spoke at length." It was a great Convention for him, and he must have enjoyed it thoroughly. Free silver, the income tax, no contracts payable in gold! A great platform.

Intrusions Upon the Honeymoon.

MAN, in the New York Tribune yesterday, s question was put and an answer was re turned as follows: "' Will Gen. Harmson be a candidate for nomination by the st. Louis Convention?"
"'Not if he is an honorable man," replied the vener

In an interview with Senator John Sher-

able Senator grimly. 'There is honor among thieves, it is said. There should be some among Presidential candidates. Why, Gen. Hannson has declined to be a candidate." It is quite true that Gen. HARRISON wrote and published several months ago a letter declining to be considered as a candidate for

the Republican nomination. The phrases he employed were positive. Almost every body gave him credit for meaning what he said. He probably meant it. At that time the ex-President was con-

ducting a campaign of a different sort; and he has since then brought it to a successful conclusion. The other day a personal friend and politi-

cal admirer of Gen. HARRISON wrote him a letter of felicitation and compliment, and incidentally expressed the wish that the happy couple might be "at home" in the White House after the 4th of next March.

Gen. HARRISON's reply has also been published. He does not say "Indhere to my original determination." He does not say 'I am not a candidate, and no friend of mine will mention my name in connection with the nomination." He does not say "Impossible! My mind is made up. What he does say is this, and nothing more: "I beg to enter a dissent from your political sugges-

Meanwhile, some of the nearest friends of Gen. HARRISON, his trusted lieutenants in former political campaigns, are emphasizing the distinction between volunteering and being drafted into service. In Indiana and elsewhere HARRISON campaign buttons are distributed and worn, just as McKINLEY buttons and Allison buttons are worn. And the Hon. John Sherman, who loves the ex-President about as much as milk loves vinegar, is calling the attention of the country to the letter written before the wedding, and insisting that the ex-President's renunciation of further political honors is final and cannot honorably be reconsidered.

Thus they persist in disturbing the honeymoon. Has the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON changed his mind? Or, rather, has Mrs. Benjamin Harrison changed the mind of Gen. HARRISON concerning the desirability of the White House as a place of residence for a newly married couple?

Machinery at Work.

To-day the wheels of the civil service macity \$27,500 a year and no end of friction will be put in motion in the Criminal Court building at high noon, under the general direction of Secretary S. WILLIAM BRISCOWE, for the selection, by competitive, Mongolian, and Mantchoorian test, of an office boy. The services of an office boy in one of the departments, not specified, are required, and instead of pursuing the ordinary method of selection, such as rules in banks and busi ness concerns, of selecting from among the applicants one who seems fitted to perform the duties of the position, a complicated and cumbersome investigation is to be held under the direction of examiners whose pay, fixed by law, is \$10 per session.

The New York City Civil Service Supervisory Board is by no means destitute of patronage which municipal reformers declare to be the bane of all municipal offices not conducted on strict civil service rules. The Secretary receives \$2,500. There is an examiner at \$3,500, an assistant examiner at \$1,800, and a deputy examiner at \$1,000. There are then four session examiners at \$12 per session each, and two medical examiners, together with a clerk. typewriter, two labor clerks, two junior clerks, and an office boy, such a one, perhaps, as is to be chosen to day from among the numerous applicants who will present themselves at the Criminal Court building for inquiry into their mental, moral, material, manual, and Mongolian characteristics. On Saturday there was a civil service examination for the office of "perma nent visitor." On Wednesday the mental qualifications of some bookbinders will be looked into.

A Bull Terrier in Chancery

The courts in this country and in England have frequent occasion to determine suits growing out of injuries inflicted by dogs upon other animals or upon human beings. These suits are almost always what lawyers call actions at law, in which the plaintiff seeks to recover simply a sum of money as damages, rather than equitable actions in which the complainant asks for preventive relief or protection. A case of the latter character, however, has recently arisen in London, and has excited considerable amusement in professional circles there on account of its novelty.

It came before the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in which Mr. Justice Kekewich was presiding. The plaintiff and the defendant were next-door neighbors at a place known as Denmark The plaintiff kept a Skye terrier and the defendant kept a bull terrier. These animals did not agree very well. There was also some evidence that the defendant's bull terrier had bitten the plaintiff's son, although this statement was denied in be half of the defendant. At all events, the parties met in January last, and the defendant orally agreed that he would remove his dog from the neighborhood and keep it

He took the dog elsewhere for a while, but after the lapse of some weeks the bull terrier appeared again upon the defendant's premises, jumped over the garden wall into the plaintiff's yard and attacked the Skye terrier. This was too much for the plaintiff; and he applied, through counsel learned in the law, to one of her Majesty's Judges in Chancery for an injunction which would compel the defendant to remove the ob-

noxious beast. In the plaintiff's papers, his own Skye terrier was described as "a harmless little dog," while the defendant's bull terrier was characterized as "a certain ferocious dog' which was fed on raw meat. On the other hand, the counsel for the defendant told the Court that a police Inspector had pronounced his client's dog to be a harmless and well-behaved animal, while the plaintiff's dog was " a nasty little Skye terrier. He ridiculed the plaintiff's statement that he kept this diminutive creature for protection, and insisted that he kept it simply to excite the defendant's bull terrier and fight with him.

Now all this controversy took place, not in a police court or before a magistrate whose business was the trial of petty causes, but in the highest tribunal of original jurisdiction in England; and as the suit was brought in proper form the court was bound to entertain it, just the same as though it had been a graver matter involving interests of more serious import. Mr. Justice KEREWICH, however, postponed final action, in the hope that before a future motion day "the good sense of the parties would deprive the Court of any further trouble or amusement." He thought the alleged agreement was rather shadowy, and that the application was a novel attempt to extend the doctrine under which courts of equity interfere because the complainant apprehends danger; but the case was not weak enough to justif a dismissal.

The scope of the jurisdiction of courts of equity has been greatly broadened of late years, but we hardly expected that it would ever extend to a dog case like this.

A few years hence there will be some rather dull witted, but very respectable people in New York and Brooklyn before whom it will not be civil to refer to their folly in thrusting themselves into prominence as opponents of th Greater Nev York. They will be very much ashamed of themselves when they recall the exhibition of their dulness and short sightedness made or the night of April 28, 1896.

We have received a copy of a "Resolution," related to the bill now in the Legislature for converting the lower end of Central Park into exhibition grounds. It is worth copying. partially, for the reason that we have received a letter from L. Boyes, President of the International and American National Exhibition Company, saving that the bill is to be acted upon at Albany this week. Here are parts of sentences in the resolution:

"Whereas, The New Movement for the Permanent World's fair !* the normal and healthy outcome of numerous co-perative facts in modern Civilization. tending toward Centralization, for the supreme ad vantages of troadly and finely organized ability and talent, organised efficiency and wisdom, relative to finer commercial and national thrift, and to a higher order of mathe te, feative, social, and national happy " Whereus, The truest Cosmopolitanism is likewis

the profoundest Patriotism, whereby the Common-wealth of Sections, through and by such federated World's Pair Association, realizes its highest comple relopments, bringing each Foreign and American Sec tion of Nationality and of national Genius into vaster and richer account, in and by such Federated and

This crank spirit has conceived the bill which threatens to rip up and transform the Central It is not a new policy. There have been Park Commissioners who have felt equally free to take a back at the Central Park's design, not knowing that it had a design, or that either genius or thenght had had a hand in making it. This International Exhibition Company, however, is the most ambitious and destructive project which has appeared. It would be a good thing if the Legislature could bury it in a manner that would amount to a rebuke which would make similar enterprises less attractive for the future.

Governor Monton's signature to the bill abolishing School Trustees makes a somewhat revolutionary change in our school system. It is a change which has been opposed passionate ly by nearly the whole body of the teachers, and from the first there was arrayed against it s force of porular sentiment rarely aroused by any pro-measure of legislation. Now we shall be able to see how the experiment works prac-

The old times have passed away, and in their

There is a great chance for a new departure, It will be in getting back to the ideas which made the Democratic party.

We applaud the policy of the President of the New Yor't Baseball Club in refusing to remit a fine which he thought was justly imposed upon a nos vory desirable pitcher, to wit: Rusie, Asies, a fellow statesman and townsman of the Ron. BENJAMIN HARRISON of Indianapolis. It would be better for New York to sacrifice the champion-hip than a rule in baseball management which concerns the discipline of the National League.

It is a very encouraging circumstance that the annual breakdown of the New York team has occurred at the very start. They will have al-

A pall, blocker than its habitual atmosthere, begins to darken over Chicago, and no even the toung successes of the Hon. Hink Anson, and his promises that his nine bold discoverers will positively find the ball next summer and run their hands and clubs right agains it, can put a gayer edge upon that overshad-owing grief. Nobody knows the worst, but everybody knows that the school census has not done its duty, but has falled to agree with places and specifications. Indeed, it is said that the wretched thing shows no gain over the figures for 1804, and may even show a loss, Wor, woe to the calculators and the census takers. Better for them that they had never born than that the heated prophets in the Two Millior Club should ever lay hands on

Our friends the bicyclists are on a very high top in relation to the railroads. Several States besides New York have recently decreed that the railroads must carry bleyeles free, like baggage. On the other hand, more than one city besides New York is occupied through its courts of law with the acorchers. The United States is being scorphed from end to end by furious bi cyclists indifferent to the local rules of vehicalar speed. In order to keep pace with scorehers, our New York Magistrates will have to let the hard of the law fall still a little more heavily,

The down is still seanty on the face of Spring, yet see what a demand for, or at least supply of, campaign buttons and budges there is, and millions more are on the read. The gentiemen in the denouncing and l'opulistic line are aiready working overtime denouncing the ROTHSCHILDS and other children of fortune. Why not denounce the button makers and the badge makers? To be sure, they have done nothing but make badges and buttons, but they must be becoming the richest men in the world. Never before have there been so many badges and buttons, and yet the time of buttons and badges is only beginning. By the 1st of June little else will be made in the country. The mails and railroads will carry away. This agreement he did not fulfil, I nothing else No Republican chest will be bar- men to go round.

ren of a brilliant button and a more brilliant | BUSSIA AND ENGLAND IN THE EAST. badge. The prime of Spring was never so glorious as that badge-and-button harvest will be. And there are millions of Democratic, Populist, and Probibitionist chests which ache for buttons and badges. 'Tis the only trade.

It is little less than an insult for the Memphis Commercial Appeal to speak of a distinguished Tennessee Republican who was lately the candidate of some other Repub Heans for Vice-President, and is still his own, as "the idol of Blue Goose Bottom, HON. WILLIAM RAMBUNCTIOUS MOORE." The Hon. WILLIAM RUFUS MOORE Is the idol of many other communities healthea Riger Goose Bottom. Mud Log reveres him; Yum worships him; he is as popular in Calf. Killer as in Bucksnort, in Tut and Tank as in Fly and Jim Town. There can be but one opinion of this attempt of a Tennessee newspaper to belittle and localize a Tennesson statesman whose fame leaps over the mountains and glasses itself in the Atlantic.

The City of Cleveland will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its founding next summer. According to our exteemed contemporary, the Cleveland World, a "Committee on Noise" is to be appointed to provide the necessary hubbub and turbulence of rejoicing sound. All ears turn instinctively to the engineer of the Canton locomotive, the Hon, Mancus MINEAS HANNA.

Every branch of every tree and limb is con-tribusing its part to the cooperative plan as if each one fest that nature expected it by do its duty, and, as a result, one sees irrepressible activity and burst-ing life on every hand.—Indianapolis Journal.

Let 'em burst! The season of irrepressible, painfully repressible, young and tender, old and tough, and strictly business booms is in its first quarter. The country is up to the neck in activity. Yet there is considerable less cooperation than Ohio and the Hooster bard above quoted could wish. Mr. PLATT and Mr. QUAY and Mr. MANLEY and a few other gnarled old limbs won't go into cooperation with irrepressible activity. Still, bursting life is everywhere visible in the world of booms, and burst booms will be on hand before long.

The Hon, WILLIAM LYSONG STRONG IN going to Ohio this week. While it is more frequent to come out of Ohlo than to go there, in some respects it's a good place to go to. The Hon. WILLIAM LYSONG STRONG should be very careful, however, while he is on his native shore. There are plenty of glad hands there waiting for ruralists from the tobacco districts. If anybody in Cleveland or Sandusky or anywhere says to the Mayor: "Aren't you Mr. DENNIS of New York, the big politician and tea merchant? Don't you remember me? My brother used to be the cashier of the Reform National Bank, the Mayor must be very careful not to say: "My name isn't DENNIS; my name is STRONG." He must say: "I don't remember you, sonny, and I don't have to. My name is DENNIS, but I am not a politician." Then he is to clutch his carpetbag hard and say "Police!" An innocent traveller from the tobacco country can't be too careful when he's in a strange and often wicked land like Ohio.

It is suspected that the real, genuine boss Mahatma will not give his address at present because he has been in charge of the ALGER boom and really doesn't know where he is at.

Bishop French on the Salvation Army, To the Entrop of The Sus-Sir: The discord in the ranks of the Salvation Army recalls some remarks

made by the late Bishop French of Labore, India. They will be found in the life of that missionary prel-ate, in a letter written in 1886 to a Mr. Knox: "It is a trial to us that the Salvation Army lies in wait to draw away and allenate from us some of the best and ho test of our converts. Some of the most faithful and wholly consecrated among them they have lately involged and carried off to England for the England for the Armonical Armonical Congress. The branching wanting international Congress, becoming so offensive and shocking to those in whom is anything of the merkicus and genicious of Christ, and the sectarian spirit taking almost demonical possession of them, one must fear a terrino coulapse some day of the whole system which would one fears, bring and represent to the Christian name. I reasoned a long time, about a month since, with a new convert, trained by our most apostolic missionary, Mr. baleman. He was quite postered with telegrans to join the later national Congress. I held him back for a time, but at least a mre pressing and casking telegram persuaded him to go. How much mony, bey must have spent in mere telegrams of this kind!

ANTI-SALVATIONIST. "It is a trial to us that the Salvation Army Hes In

To the Editor of The Sun-Ser: The following anecdate well illustrates the spirit of contentment prevalent with the negro in the South before the war: Jack was once asked by his young master to make three wishes. He was told to take plenty of time and think well defore he spoke. After deliberating several minutes, he said: "Well,

Marse Joe, I want a pa'r of boots."

"Jack" said his master, "when you consider all the number of good thinks in this word, can't you think of something better? Try again. Becar-ful."

"Well, Marse Joe, I always wait to have a plenty of fat mea."
"New Jack, you have only one more wish. Can't you think of something is iter than a pair of boots and fat

meat?"
After thinking a while, he gave it up, saving:
"Marse Joe, if I had a per of bests and a plenty of
fat meat, I doan want nothin;" mo."
This happy neared kin w personally. He was born
astave and has alweys lived in Virgina.
Skw York, April 26.
C. U. Pack, M. D.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: May I suggest that Miss Key, the granddinghter of Francis Scott Key, use the money THE SEX raised for her as follows: She owes \$370 on a mortgage. Let her utilize Tun Sur's fund to pay a year's inter-Let her utilize The SENS fund to pay a year ainter-est in advance on, say, a foun of \$400. There's enough for that. It will give her twelve mouths' start. Sooms odd, deem't it, that while a thousand dollars and inteen thousand more can be raised by the Revo-lution daughters for a monument to real cay, the living daughter should want for food? C. B. C.

From the Washington Evening Star.
"It is perfectly fascinating." Mand-exclaimed, "to read about the proceedings of Congress." "I suppose it is interesting," Mamie answered with

"Yes; but that swhere the enjoyment comes. You find out so many things. I never realized until a short time ago how greatly we are in need of coast de "I don't think we need them at all," Mamie replies

sigh; "but it's rather hard to understand."

with emphasis. "Why, of course we do." "I know better. A brake is only in the way, If you come to a hill so steep you are afraid to coast it with one foot on the Front tire, the only thing to do is to get off your bicycle and watk." And Mand admitted that this was a view of the sub

ject that had not been presented to her. Large Hody; Large Body Guard,

From the Philadelphia Press. Washisoros, April 26. President Cleveland, since the removal of his family from the White House to his country I ome, seems to have become affected with the fear that somebody will try to do him harm, and as a result detectives accompany him to and from his

first moved out to Woodley Lane this year he draw out unaccompanied by detectives. Since the arcident the other night be has ordered the polleumen to resume duty beside the carriage in citizen's clothes. The President now has twenty seven policemen and detectives on duty to watch over his safety, and for

Frankness of an American Monarchist. From the Ottawa Daily Citizen.

Canada is not strong enough to stand alone, even if thought desirable, but it is not desirable. We par despate in the larger life and more extended ambitions of the British empire. Great Britain possesses our affections and free allegiance. As our blood, traditions, language, histitutions, laws, and history are firitish, we wish to extend Helitah power and influ-ence and to continue the predominance of the livities empire. We prefer the monarchical form of government to the republican.

From the Washington Star.

The young man who prides bitmacif on being original was talking to Miss Cayenne.
"Your mother second very much amused at that little story I told her last night," he said, self-appro-

"Yes," she replied. "Ever since I can remember mother has laughed whenever she heard that story.

The Heason. From the North Las Crosse Argus.

Little Boy-The preacher says there is no marrying

in heaven. Lixtle Oiri—Of course not. There wouldn't be enough

A Comparison of the Ships They Mave on

In view of the recent reports regarding the re-Hance of China on the protection of Russia, increased interest may be lent to a statement in the London Times of the relative strength of the Russian and British fleets in the far East.

Great Britain has the battleship Centurion

at a late date.

of 10,500 tons, 18 knots, four 10-inch, ten 4.7 ch, and twenty-six auxiliary guns and seven torpedo tubes. She has three armored cruisers, the Narcissus, Immortalité, and Undaunted, each of 5,600 tens, 1814 knots, two 9,2-inch. ten d-inch, and twenty-five auxiliary guns. with four torpedo tubes. She has the Edgar, a protected cruiser of 7,350 tons, 2016 knots two 0.2-inch, ten 6-inch, and twenty-six auxillary guns, and four torpedo tubes. She has the Æolus, Spartan, Rainbow, and Pique, protected cruisers, each of 3,600 tons, 1954 knots, two 0-inch, six 4.7-inch, and fourteen auxiliary guns, and four tubes. She has the armore

two 0-inch, six 4.7-inch, and fourteen auxiliary guns, and four tubes. She has the armored coast defender Wivern, cf 2.750 tons, 10 knots, and four 0-inch and nine smaller guns. She has the Archer and Pornoise, cruisers of 1.700 tons, 17 knots, six 6-inch, eleven auxiliary guns, and three tubes. She has the despatch vessel Alacrity, of 1.700 tons, 10 knots, and ten 0-pounder and two machine guns. She has the sloop Daphne, of 1.140 tons, 1446 knots, and eight 5-inch and eight machine guns. She has the shoop Daphne, of 1.140 tons, 1446 knots, and eight 5-inch and eight machine guns. She has the gunboats Pigmy, Reducie, Reddreast, Rattler, Tlover, and Peacock, of 755 tons, 1.31k knots, and tour machine guns. She has the Swift and the Linnet, gun vessels of 756 tons, 11.8 knots, and two 7-inch and six smaller guns. She has the gunboat Firebrand, of 455 tons, 10 knots, and two 5-inch, two 4-inch, and two machine guns. Binally, she has eight torpedo hoats.

Turning to the Russian feet in those waters, it is found to have been considerably augmented during the last few mouths, and is strong. It includes the bettle ship Emperor Nikolas 1. of 8.440 tons, 15.0 knots, two 12-inch, four 10-inch, eight 5-inch, and six torpedo tubes. Next come four fine armored cruisers, in which class the Russian feet surpasses the British. Among them will be recognized guests of ours a few years ago. The Panyat Azova is of 0,000 tons, 1759 knots, two 8-inch, four ten 0-inch, and twenty auxiliary guns, with three torpedo tubes; the Admiral Nachimoff, of 7.782 tons, 16.7 knots, eight 8-inch, ten 0-inch, eight 9-inch, and four consecutive of inch, and representative of inch, and ten suxiliary guns, with hour torpedo tubes. Then auxiliary guns, with four torpedo tubes, the Dimitri Donskoi, of 5.803 tons, 15 knots, four 0-inch, and then smaller guns, with six torpedo tubes, the Russia's 64.840 tons and 13 knots, carrying one olinch, one 0-inch, and the smaller guns. The korrets and Mandchen are gun vessels of 1.492 tons each and small rapid-fir

445 against 350, and also in torpedo tubes, with 13 against 33. Probably in the character of the ordnance the British also have the advan-That England has been a little anxious on the subject is shown by some proposals to re-present the subject is shown by some proposals to re-present the subject in the statis-ies here quoted suggest that he is well able to hold his own

STRANGELY FOUND.

A Ring Lost in a Cotton Field Picked Up by a Magnet in a Cottonweed Mill, From the Philadelphia Times.

DENISON, Tex., April 14. One of the Union Oil Company's big mills is located at this place, and it is surprising the number of queer findare made in the cottonseed that is ground here, so the engineer tells.

An interesting attachment in connection with the intricate machinery of the mill brings this about. Before the seed is crushed it is necessary for it to base through a very close ginning process, where saws with almost infinitesimally small teeth do the nipping. Of course the smallest bit of metal that might make its way with the seed would do infinite damage if allowed to strike these fine saws, and to prevent this a very ingenious device is used. This is nothing more than a powerful magnet, over which the seed is compelled to pass in reaching the gin. It fails so gently that the least bit of steel or iron that may be with the seed clings hard and fast to the magnet. It is almost incredible the number of nalls, screws, pins, bolts, and such things that are captured in this way; things that have made their way into the seed through the varying processes that it must undergo. Of course, a man is kept busy watching the magnet and rethe intricate machinery of the mill brings this processes that it must undergo. Of course, a man is kept busy watching the magnet and re-moving whatever may lodge upon it, else the weig'nt of the seed would eventually sweep them

One day last month this magnetman chanced upon a most carrous find. Clinging to the magnet, in the midst of an innusual number of nails and taps, he discovered what seemed to be a black ring of singular workmanship, set with a diamond. The man at once reported his find to the manager, who, in turn, submitted it for inspection to an expert loweller. The feweller pronounced the ring a valuable one, of wrought from of latricate workmanship, and set with a diamond of the first water. The manager at once advertised the ring, and yesterday H. C. Navarro of San Antonio came here to claim it. Navarro proved his ownership beyond a doubt, and the ring is now in his possession. He says that the ring disappeared from his possession five years ago, when he strongly suspected a half-breed cowboy of having stolen it. An attempt to capture the supposed thief was made without avail. Nothing was heard of him until recently, when the authorities discovered that he was working in a carton glu in the neighborhood of Gaineswille. Navarro says he hash't a doubt that the ring was lost by the half-breed which he was glunning, linally making its way to Donised in a consignment of seed. The e day last month this magnetman chanced

breel while he was gluning linally making its way to liensen in a consignment of seet. The authorities have been notified and the thief may yet be caught, but in the mean time Na-varro is overjoyed with the return of his ring, which is a valuable heirloom.

Powder Mills the Better Risks.

A well-known insurance broker said, in speaking of fire bisurance risks. "Contrary to the general idea, insurance risks." Contrary to the general idea, insurance companies would rather take a risk on a powder magazine or a powder manufactory there is the greatest care taken by those who work but, or who visit it. There is no need of signs hanging about, warning persons not to sinks, for they would never run the risk of entering with a cigaror type, even if the rules of the place allowed it. Now with ice houses it is different. To into any of them and you will find the nessmoking signs in mienty. There is but fittle care, however, for many people think such places will not burn. They do burn, however, and the result is the insurance companies charge the higher risk on lee house property." From the Washington Star.

A Home Thrust. From the Lie roll free Press.

A mild argument had been in progress over the importance which woman has assumed as a worker in competition with them.
"Thur ain't no use in takin'," he asserted aggressively. "Thur's a buil for a things that a man kin do ther a woman can't."
"I'd like ter know some of 'em?" she responded with a gontemptions smir.
"Wal, fur instance, she can't sharpen a lead pencil." pencil,"
"I spose thet's so," she answered alowly. "I
'spose thet's so. I'll her terries in terree thur.
But I notice that e' she can't sharpen a load
pencil she shi take an' as an so out ter the
wood pile an'split kindtin right reg'ar. An'
thur won't be nobody tryin' ter raise the least
dispute exterher ability terriloit, nuther."

The Blitter's Asolugy,

Tree latter's Anclory,

Tree the Personal trialer.

"We hope," and a leading article in a Western paper, applicable of the control of the exemple of the exemplicity of a certain latter.

"Shooting Sam Richard of a certain latter," shooting Sam Richard of a certain latter.

"Shooting Sam Richard of a certain latter, and had no antennation, by wear good shouting, and had no antennation, by would like to be provided prevaint if hy gradical all the foreward of the most important bus and disappared. appeared.
"(for subscribers can belt to replenish our stock if all those who weeks) to by sam will save the charge when it is pleased out of them and ratura it to us. Never mind if it is battered a little."

One Essential Missing.

From the Detect tree Press. . have you everything now that you will need for your fishing trip?" asked hirs. J., solicitous! "Not by a jug full, said Jorkins to the good woman's

A STRIKE IN CHINA.

The Shanghat Tattors Did Not Get Twoogh Rice, Pork, and Fish,

A Japanese traveller who ventured inte China a short time ago, gives an account of a Chinese strike in the city of Shanghal. It was strike of 2,000 tailors, which lasted eight days, and was stubbornly contested. The chief complaint of the Shanghai tailors was that their provender, which was given to them their Chinese employers, was too scanty. When they declared that they could not live upon the small quantity of rice, fish, and pork which they got for their daily food, and ap pealed for more, the employers disregarded their appeal, and likewise disregarded the polite request for more wages. Some of the employees sleep in the workshops, where they eas, which places are exceedingly fifthy, but no complaint was made on that account.

The strike of the tailors for more pabulum had not been expected by the bosses, to whom it gave great annoyance, especially as it occurred at the busiest season of the year, when the European residents ordinarily buy a stock of clothing. The bosses were sure that their hands could not hold out long, as few of them were ever able to wait till the end of the month for their wages, and many of them had to ask for a part of their daily earnings every night to keep their families from starvation. Their pay each day was 30 Mexican cents, or about 15 cents in American money, and the cost to the employer of their food each month was about \$1.56 in American money, Though was about \$1.56 in American money. Though the bosses felt certain that hunger would soon compel them to surrender, yet at the end of the third day of the strike the tailors still refused to yield. The bosses then caused the arrest of the listikators of the trouble, some of whom were flogged and locked up for several days, while others were sentenced to a year's imprisonment. Further threats of vengeance were made against the malcontents, and there were also attempts to bribe those of the Shanghai brethren who were regarded as weak-kneed.

But the hands stuck it out day after day, though they had neither a distinct organization nor a treasury from which they oould draw the means to procure the necessaries of life. For eight days all business in the trade was stopped. In the Chinese tailor shops in Shanghal not one of the hand machines was operated by any of the 2,000 workmen. There is in the Chinese language a term which bearg the stanification of the French "soldarity," and this was the secret watchword of the tailors of Shanghal.

The bosses were nonplussed. If the strike continued they would lose the trade of the season, and some of them would be brought to ruin. They conferred with each other. They demanded that the discontented men should tell them plainly what they wented. The men replied that the bosses did not give them enough to eat, and more fish every day, besides better wages than thirty Mexican cents a day. These terms were extravagant, and the granting of them would be ruinous to the bosses and destructive to the trade of Shanghai. Yet the men held out, and declared that they would not surrender so long as their piggalis continued to grow. Had not the Chinese ange, Conficulus, said that the industrious workman ought to have enough to eat? This maxim of the ancient stage affected the mind of the bosses. The truth of it was as indisputable as that of the other sayings of the "Reverond Master."

At last, on the eighth day, a settlement was brought about. It was after much talk that an agreement was en the bosses felt certain that hunger would soon compel them to surrender, yet at the end of

may possing have sent greetings to the sur-cessful tailors. In China there are no trades unions in the American sense of the term, though there are powerful organizations of a social-political kind, such, for example, as the Ko-Ro-Kwai among the southern Chinese, which once created alarm by attempting to overthrow the reigning dynasty.

PERILS OF A JOKE IN GERMANY. It Was Only a Little One, but It Cost the Jokers Much Law and 8900.

This story illustrates the perils of practical toking in Germany. Eighteen months ago four gentlemen of leisure from the Rhine country went to the kirmess in Bullay. They rode shout with a cabby and drank wine, and drank wine and rode about with a cabby until they were overtaken by the conditions of mind and body which accompany these performances at German festivals. Then they began to dispute with the cabman as to the weight of his horse and cab. Eventually they offered him 50 pfennigs, or about 12 cents, a pound for the whole equipage. He accepted the offer. The horse and pounds. The whole outfit was worth about \$75, so the cabman hastened to surrender it and demand his 12 cents a bound, or \$360 in all. The four gentlemen of leisure then protested that it was all a mistake, a joke, in fact, and they couldn't think of paying \$360 for a \$75 equipage. They went away, but the cabman sent horre and cab after them by express, C. O. D. When the four gentlemen of leisure refused to follow the practical part of the joke further, the cabman sued them. He carried on the case from court to court, in response to their appeals from each successive decision in his favor, and two weeks ago obtained the final judgment in his favor from the High Court of Justice in Coblenz. The costs, meantime, had risen to \$540, so the four gentlemen of leisure were ordered by the court to pay \$900, all told. That is the total cost of the practical joke about the cabman's \$75 outfit, excepting the private retainers which for the defence of the four jokers through the steady legal light of a year and a half, are said to amount to about \$600 more. The Bullay cabman has bought a pair and a Victoria and has gone to Berlin to carry men with titles and spurs on their boots. \$75, so the cabman hastened to surrender

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Japan is going to grant Government bounties to shipowners and shipbuilders.

Father Ignatius is preaching in London on Marie Corelli's book, "The Sorrows of Satan," Mr. Goschen, the Secretary for War, has followed Mr. Balfour's example and taken to the bleycle. Sir Dominie Colnaghi, for many years British Consul-General at Florence, has been transferred

Fifty bicycles were impounded on one day in Paris recently because they had no plates bearing the owners' name and residence soldered to them, Empress Elizabeth of Austria's Villa Achilleion at

Corfu, on which she has spent \$9,500,000, is to be sold. It was built only six years ago, but the Empress is tired of it already,
St. Andrew's famous polf links have become the
property of the burgh by the payment of \$7,500 to the owner of the ground, which puts an end to a long dispute between him and the town. Pope Leo, it is said, has selected the Princess of

Itulgaria as the recipient of the Golden Rose for this year in token of his approval of her opposition to the "conversion" of thtle Prince Borts t thodox fatth. Dr. Talfourd, a younger brother of the author of "You," kan given \$250 to the London Temperance Hospital, "as a thank offering for having completed fifty-ix years of abstinence from intoxicating liquors." Dr. Talfourd is in his eighty-ninth year.

its official trial the Desperate, torpedo boat destroyer, in ade only 30 knots for three hours' runother, as there was a high sea and wind. The Pame, the second boat of this class built by the Thorneycrofts, has just seen launched with machinery and hollers on board, and is practically complete and ready for her steam triats. Kaiser Withelm, when visiting Naples, had a

long interview with Cardinal Sanfelice, the Archhop, at the Cortosa convent of Camaldoit, which is one of the famous sights of Naples. He presented his portrait to the Cardinal, invited him to din-ner on the youth Hobenzollern, accepted the Cardical's picture in return, and on leaving the city sent a copy of his allegorical picture to him. The concernations between Kalser and Cardinal were private, and the Cardinal declined to say what they had talked about. The Paris Figure, nevertheless, publishes the words spoken, which have all the marks of unauthenticity. The Emperor asked the ardinal what his policy toward frain and the Triple Alliance would be in case he should be selected as the successor of Leo XIII. The Cardinal answered that he did not expect to be chosen Pope, but that if he were he would let bygones be bygones and accept accomplished facts in Italy, that he would sustain the allies of the House of Savoy. and would bring to their senses the elder sons of the Church beyond the Alps, the French that is, who wish to disturb the peace of the world.